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**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 1-7 without prejudice or disclaimer, and substitute new claims 8-14 therefore as follows:

Claims 1-7 (Cancelled).

8. (New) A method for producing an optical fiber having low polarization mode dispersion, comprising the steps of
- a) providing an optical fiber preform of glass material;
  - b) heating the glass material of an end portion of the optical fiber preform;
  - c) drawing the heated glass material at a drawing speed  $V$  to form an optical fiber, the drawn glass material having a viscous zone; and
  - d) applying to the optical fiber a substantially sinusoidal spin, which is transmitted to the viscous zone;
- the spin function frequency  $\nu$ , the viscous zone length  $L$  and the drawing speed  $V$  being such that both a torsion and at least a 50% detorsion are applied to the viscous zone.
9. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the spin function frequency  $\nu$ , the viscous zone length  $L$  and the drawing speed  $V$  are such that  $1.2 \cdot L \leq V/\nu \leq 6.7 \cdot L$ .
10. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the spin function frequency  $\nu$ , the viscous zone length  $L$  and the drawing speed  $V$  are such that both a torsion and at least a 60% detorsion are applied to the viscous zone.

11. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the spin function frequency  $\nu$ , the viscous zone length  $L$  and the drawing speed  $V$  are such that  $1.7 \cdot L \leq V/\nu \leq 3.3 \cdot L$ .

12. (New) The method according to claim 8, wherein the spin function frequency  $\nu$ , spin function amplitude  $\theta_0$  and the drawing speed  $V$  are such that the maximum applied torsion is at least of 4 turns/meter.

13. (New) The method according to claim 12, wherein the spin function frequency  $\nu$ , the spin function amplitude  $\theta_0$  and the drawing speed  $V$  are such that the maximum frozen-in torsion is no more than 4 turns/meter.

14. (New) The method according to claim 13, wherein the spin function amplitude  $\theta_0$  (in turns) is such that  $(2V)/(\nu\pi) \leq \theta_0 \leq (2V)/[\nu\pi(1-R)]$ , wherein  $V$  is the drawing speed (in meters/second),  $\nu$  is the spin function frequency (in Hz),  $R$  is the ratio  $(T_{\text{appl}} - T_{\text{fr}})/T_{\text{appl}}$ ,  $T_{\text{appl}}$  is the maximum actually applied torsion and  $T_{\text{fr}}$  is the maximum frozen-in torsion.